

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.
BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1885.

Using Coupons.

We publish this morning a communication from a gentleman residing in Caroline county, urging tax-payers to pay their taxes in money and not in coupons. To what he so well says we would add that inasmuch as the State government has to be supported, there must be money enough paid into the Treasury for that purpose. Therefore, if the tax-payers should be unwise and unpatriotic enough to pay all their taxes in coupons, the result would be that the Legislature would be compelled to levy an additional tax for the support of the government.

The public schools must be kept up. Dare any man say that he is willing to see them closed? Is not every man who pays his taxes in coupons doing all that he can to put an end to the business of educating the children of this Commonwealth? Crime must be punished. To punish it, the State officials must have money—not coupons. The courts of justice must be kept open. To keep these open requires money—not coupons. The lunatics must be cared for. To care for them the officers and directors of the asylums must have money—not coupons. The deaf and dumb and the blind must be provided for. To provide for them, the State must have money—not coupons. In a word, the whole machinery of the State government must be kept in motion, if it is kept in motion at all, by the use of money. Coupons will not answer the purpose. Coupons will not educate children, nor punish crime, nor administer justice as between man and man, nor feed and clothe the lunatics, nor instruct the deaf and dumb and the blind, nor do any of the thousand and one things which all good governments must do.

Will you pay your taxes in coupons and leave the duty of supporting the State government to your poorer neighbors? Can you have the conscience thus to impose upon honest poverty? The struggling toilers who have but a few acres of land in the country, or but a small house in a city, cannot pay their taxes in money half so easily as you who buy coupons for that purpose. They are compelled always to sacrifice something when they pay their taxes. You pay yours out of your abundance. Is it right for you to do so?

If the tax-payers of Virginia would for a year or two refuse to buy coupons, the creditors of the State would find under the RIDDLERBERGER settlement. It is only because they find a partial market for their coupons that they persist in their refusal to fund. The coupons that are fundable in RIDDLERBERGER bonds sold at the same price as the bonds.

Another Interrogatory.
We find that our recent object lesson has not converted our friend of the *Charleston News and Courier* from the error of his monometallistic ways. We find, however, that he has become more reasonable in his utterances, as witness the following:

"In the first place, we have not said that 'the mere promise to redeem paper dollars in gold makes these paper dollars better than silver dollars.' There is no promise or engagement to redeem the paper dollars in gold; they are redeemable, or payable, in coin—i. e., in gold or silver. We said distinctly that 'as a State can refuse to pay its debts, and when the debtor cannot be sued, the holder of the repudiated notes has nothing but so much waste paper to show for what is due him.' The silver dollar, however, is worth, as silver about eighty-three cents in gold, whether the Government treats it as legal tender or not."

That is good doctrine to come from a monometallist. But we are not sure that the following will stand the test of investigation. Our contemporary says:

"Whenever foreign nations have to send specie to us they send us silver. Will they? Silver is valued at a higher rate in France than in the United States. The rate of gold to silver there is 15 to 1, or 3 per cent. higher than the ratio in this country. France has many hundreds of millions of dollars of silver coins in her banks and in circulation. If, therefore, she were to send us even ten millions of dollars in

silver, she would lose by the operation three hundred thousand dollars. Our interrogatory is, Can France afford to do so foolish a thing?

Our Charleston contemporary further says:

"Were the Government to exchange gold dollars for silver dollars in the way that the *Dispatch* proposes, the Government would simply be in the position of buying at par, in gold, dollars which it had issued and made legal tender as equal to gold."

To redeem valueless paper dollars is wise and statesmanlike and worthy of great financiers. To redeem valuable silver dollars "would be simply buying silver at par." Now, wouldn't redeeming paper dollars be "buying paper dollars at par"? If not, why not? You admit of course that the silver dollars have real value, and the paper dollars none. But you think it would be wrong to redeem the valuable dollars and that it is wise to redeem the valueless dollars!

We quote again:

"We come now to the question which we are urged not to dodge. To begin with, it is not 'the mere promise to pay' in gold (or coin) which imparts 'such value' to greenbacks; it is the public confidence in the ability and willingness of the Government so to redeem them."

We make no objection to the change of phrase. We will adopt it, and repeat our question: If the public confidence in the ability and willingness of the Government to redeem the greenbacks keeps these greenbacks at par, why would not the public confidence in the ability and willingness of the Government to redeem the silver dollars keep these at par?

The Dred-Scott Decision.

In the face of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, CHARLES SUMNER declared again and again, "Slavery is sectional, liberty is national." General JACKSON destroyed the old United States Bank in spite of the decision of the same court that Congress had power to charter such an institution. Surely the Democrats of Virginia have as much right to antagonize the STANLEY-MATTHEWS usurpation as the northern people had to antagonize the DRED-SCOTT decision. The eleventh amendment to the Federal Constitution guarantees a State against being sued. If, then, a United States court has ordered a State to fund coupons, she did not desire to fund, and has made amounting to many thousands of dollars, certainly the people of that State have the right to declare that they are not bound by the decision. A question of State sovereignty not less important than the pecuniary questions which have arisen in connection with the same debt. We say this in behalf of all the States. All of them have the right to manage their finances in their own way, to pay their debts as rapidly or as slowly as they will, and to refuse to be bullied into any arrangement concerning their debt to which she has not given her approval.

New York is not the place where General GRANT ought to be buried. But New York has secured that honor for the present at least. And New York is sharp enough to call for subscribers to the GRANT monument whilst "the hearts of the people are beating heavily at the portals of the tomb."

What is the matter that we have heard nothing about Mr. Kelley lately? *Whedding Intelligence*.
Don't fret yourself on KELLEY's account. He is in no danger.

BRIEF COMMENT.

A Republican organ says: "As an issue BEN. BUTLER seems to have faded completely from the public eye." Because he is a side issue.

And now the Baltimore *American* is calling General BRADLEY T. JOHNSON "a lost sheep." It is because he won't let that wolf GORMAN-die through him?

The Washington *Post* says: "An appalling rumor has gone forth to the effect that Colonel FRED. GRANT contemplates writing a book." Well, is he a *Fred* to write a book?

"It is well that the Dolphin does not have to stow away all the correspondence that is written about her. She would sink." Yes, indeed; and even without the correspondence.

Says the *American*: "First Assistant Postmaster-General STEVENSON bounced 188 postmasters in one day last week. This week he will try to eclipse his own record." And may Providence aid him in his efforts.

An exchange says: "Lightning struck a piano in a house in York county, Mo., the other day, and thoroughly demolished it." It doubtless played thunder, or executed a recitative movement from MEPHISTOPHELES.

RUEL, the leader of the recent half-breed revolt in Canada, has been found guilty of treason and sentenced to be hanged. The Government, however, might profitably imitate the clemency of the United States, and decline to carry out the sentence in its full severity. *Washington Star*. When did the United States decline to carry out a sentence against RUEL, pray?

The History of the Surplus Revenue of 1837, being an Account of Its Origin, Its Distribution among the States, and the Uses to Which It Was Applied. By EDWARD G. BOCKNE, B. A., Foote Scholar in Yale College. New York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1885.

This book will prove interesting and instructive to many of the politicians of the present day.

For sale by the publishers and at the bookstores.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
EXCELLENT RESULTS.
Dr. J. L. Willis, Eliot, Me., says: "Horsford's Acid Phosphate gives most excellent results."

FITZ LEE INTERVIEWED.

The Opening of the Campaign—What's the Remarkable Feature Shows Up.

A Baltimore *News* reporter interviewed General Fitz Lee in Alexandria Monday. Said the General: "I expect to begin the canvass as soon as our Executive Committee maps out the campaign as to dates and places."

"Will there be stump discussions in joint meetings?"
"I understand," said General Lee, "that the Democratic managers of last year have not considered joint discussions judicious, because the increase to the audience brought by the opposite party is composed of the greater part of those whose votes cannot be made Democratic by speeches, and because bad blood is generally the result. Our State committee, I am told, has adopted the same rule for the present campaign; that is, to remain the committees to the general local committees with the general suggestion that no division of time be allowed. Personally I don't care one way or the other. It would be tiresome to me after the first one or two occasions to hear the same old lifeless charges poured forth from every platform, and it would be not only uninteresting but unpleasant to the opposing speaker to hear what I shall have to say, because I propose to say everything by its proper name, and not to mince matters anywhere or with any one."

"Captain Wise seems to have opened his campaign at Atlanta, Ga. Did you see the report of his interview there?"
"Yes," said Lee, "I was heard talking to the reporter of the *Atlanta Constitution*, and that the interview published in that paper had been sent to question the *New York Times*. Formerly when Mahone and his people wanted to talk to the outside public they used the columns of the *National Republican* at Washington, but they have since put their interviews in the *New York Tribune* (not the *Times*), as the more uncharitable journal of the two on every subject affecting the southern people. I see that Wise says he is 'pleased' with my nomination. That never was cut and dried to be applied at the proper time to the Democratic candidate, whoever he might be. I expected his pretence of being pleased, and equally anticipate his real disappointment when I am elected."

General Lee spoke at some length as to the methods by which the Republicans hope to succeed, summing up what he said as follows:

"The new Republicans expect to get the bulk of the negroes as a matter of course. The fight is being made in the Southwest to get as many white votes as possible to add to their negro vote. The Mahone candidate, in the Atlanta interview, says that out of 210,000 white votes in Virginia he expects to get 50,000 or 60,000, and of 128,000 negro votes he will secure 120,000. With characteristic folly he practically tells the South that he expects to be elected by the negroes. His total of 170,000 is ridiculous. According to the figures I have seen, Cameron, when elected Governor, had 113,473 votes. Wise received, when he ran as congressman last year, 99,992, while Blaine's vote was 139,356. This latter vote was the union of the old and the new Republican white vote and a nearly equal negro vote. Much of the old Republican vote will not go to Wise, and in all State elections the negro vote is considerably less than at presidential elections."

On the route the attention of a companion of General Lee's was called to Captain Wise's remark at Atlanta to the effect that if Fitz Lee had been a negro, he would have been heard of."

While expressing surprise at the rudeness of the language, it was hoped that Captain Wise had been misreported. "For," said the gentleman politely, "General Lee's life has always done honor to his name. But it is a capital misfortune when a good name becomes a misnomer and is contradicted by the flippant talk of him who bears it."

Virginia's Obligations.

The recent decisions of Judge Bond and the Supreme Court of the United States have well-nigh started the people of Virginia; but there are some tax-payers among us whose inclination to pay coupons in payment of taxes prompts them to insist that there is no obligation on them to regard public sentiment nor party resolutions on this subject, because the law allows them to pay their taxes in coupons. And some persons even urge as a reason why they should use coupons in payment of their taxes that the bondholder has been treated badly by the people of Virginia, and therefore each tax-payer ought to help the creditor by paying his taxes, and proferring them for taxes, &c.

Are such persons sincere in their sympathy? Are they really anxious to right, as far as they can, the wrong they complain of, or are they trying to persuade themselves that it is simply right to do what one's interest prompts him to do—to wit, use coupons in payment of taxes, not so much because a high moral motive to the creditor urges him to do so, but because he saves money by the transaction? Unselfishness is a noble virtue. Moral duty exalts every man above the selfishness of such a motive incite the tax-payer, then would it not be consistent in him who uses coupons in payment of his taxes to buy them, not at heavy discount, say thirty or forty cents in the dollar, but rather at their full face value? Should he not go to the injured bondholder and say, I am one of those who sympathize with your wrong, and I am ready to State don't you what she owes you. I will right the wrong as far as I can individually do so; therefore, let me have your coupons to pay my taxes, not at a heavy discount, however, but at their face value, and I will give you the money for them—a hundred cents in the dollar.

The will look consistent. This will look fair and equitable, and the pleas of defending the rights of the creditor by buying and using coupons in payment of taxes will then have some show of earnestness, sympathy, and sincerity. But when a tax-payer goes out on the market to buy coupons at a discount, heavy discount, and then says I think we ought to use coupons and show the creditor that we have some regard for his rights—did you mark? How much regard has such person for the rights of the creditor? This high moral man that weeps over the wrongs and errors of his State. He has, if he buys coupons at 30 cents in the dollar, just 30 cents worth of sympathy for the creditor and 70 cents worth of selfishness in his composition. Simply that and nothing more.

"If self the wavering balance shake, 'Tis surely right inclined."

But there are others who contend that the bondholder chooses to sell at heavy discount it is right for them to buy, &c. Well, if there were no injury to the State government by such transactions, it might be excusable for them to buy at a discount and proffer coupons in payment of taxes, but when such persons know, or are told by the high officials of the State, that

it is seriously injuring and impairing the credit of the State for the tax-payer to use coupons in payment of taxes, are not such persons assuming a great responsibility upon themselves if they insist on so doing and thereby induce others, perhaps, to follow their example? Aye, are not such persons taking an advantage of his fellow-citizens who do not use coupons in payment of taxes? Are they not taking advantage of the small tax-payers of the State who do not deal in coupons at all and have never done so? If such people wish to pay their taxes on an even footing with those who pay in money, then (if they insist on handling coupons), let them put the difference, whatever it may be, between the price of the coupon bought and the tax receipt taken from the officer, into the State Treasury in cash. This will put all tax-payers on an even footing, and this will secure the Treasury against depletion and insolvency. Does one taxpayer want any advantage over his fellow tax-payer. If so, why should he? It is to be hoped he does not. Certainly there is no reason why he should except selfishness, and patriotism should constrain such persons to forget self now.

Exposition of the State. If all citizens will pay in money the Treasury will be protected, and all will be well. Why can't we live up to this patriotic duty and remove trouble from our embarrassed Commonwealth? Surely the anxieties of the past are not so soon forgotten as to make our people sordid and selfish enough to risk a renewal of them?

Surely the recent decisions of the Federal courts are enough to touch the pride of this people who are proud of their State, present, and future record of our State, and nerve them to patriotic duty. Who has not read the opinions of Mr. William L. Royall, counsel for the English bondholders, without surprise and regret? He says "the war" was declared by the State against itself, and the State finances will be so crippled and embarrassed that taxes will have to be raised, or the State government closed; that he has been instructed and employed by the creditors under the recent decisions of the United States courts to press the issue fiercely and fatally if need be, and who doubts the truth of Mr. Royall's statement. He is an astute lawyer, full of energy and activity, and ambitious and persevering. He boasts in one breath of his power to circumvent the State Treasury with coupons, and he laughs to scorn the idea of Virginia people doing anything in this direction from patriotic motives to guard and defend the interests of the State. Surely we have fallen upon evil times if he be correct; surely the sacrifices and examples of Virginia's great and good men have availed little if such be true.

But do he and his agents pursue a generous remedy in this controversy? He intimates he wants a compromise. To get this he threatens at every point. He tells how low Virginia has sunk in English estimation. He proclaims how powerful are English bondholders to control and cripple State finances, and that the time is not far distant when they, through the Federal courts, will sweep down like an eagle upon its prey and blot out the name of the State from the face of a sovereign State without doubt or serious opposition. And in furtherance of this aim, attention is called to the recent suits brought against the treasurers of King William, Fauquier, and Gloucester counties for the sum of \$6,000 each, for levying and collecting taxes according to the laws of Virginia, under which laws they are elected and sworn to serve.

And how does this parties hope to get redress? By suit in Judge Bond's court, which is to be held in the city of Richmond under such instructions as he may see fit to give against the people of Virginia.

People of Virginia, think of it and ponder well before you deal in coupons and invite such an indignity upon yourselves. All their wrong and humbug is the outcome of a few men that insist on paying their taxes in coupons when they could so easily stop it by simply paying their taxes in money, as a great majority of the people of the State are doing already, and that, too, after both political parties and the State have pledged honest and earnest support to the maintenance of the RIDDLERBERGER settlement, and sworn to serve as a patriot to engage in at this hour of trouble and anxiety. Like a band of brothers, let us refuse to use coupons in payment of taxes, and all will be well, my countrymen. CAROLINE.

SEVEN HOURS IN THE WATER.

A Man Clings for Life to His Boat During a Long Dark Night.

A fisherman pulling his boat up the river about 4 o'clock Monday morning, as he was passing a small island, a large, flat boat floated down stream. Rowing toward it, he discerned the form of a man floating in the water and clinging for life to the boat. The work of rescue was difficult, for the man was hunched and helpless from exposure to the water, and had to be lifted bodily into the boat. His right arm, with which he had clung to the boat, had been so stiff that it could not be straightened. He was taken ashore, and after restoratives and stimulants had been applied, was able to give an explanation of his situation.

"My name," he said, "is Arthur Snyder, and I live in Georgetown, where I am employed as a tailor. Sunday night about 8 o'clock I went up the river in a boat as far as the Chain bridge. Here I went ashore and unrolled my goods, and then, taking my gun, I pulled out into the stream, and plunged in to take a swim. I had hardly touched the water when I was taken with cramps and was just able to reach the boat before one side of my body became perfectly helpless. I clung to the boat and drifted down the stream. The storm had driven my boat ashore, and the river was deserted. My cries for help were unheeded, and I was alone, and received no other response. For seven hours I drifted about, until daylight, when I was picked up, and dead had been taken to the shore. I did not know what I was doing, and I was so stiff that I could not move. I was taken to the hospital, and I am now recovering from my injuries, but I am not considered dangerous."

After his rescue, search was made for his clothes, but they had been stolen during the night and he clothed himself in a miscellaneous collection of garments, contributed by various parties. He was then taken to Freedman's Hospital. All his limbs are very stiff, and it is with difficulty that he can use them at all. His injuries, however, are not considered dangerous.

Over a year ago a sailor belonging to an English vessel at Port Royal, Jamaica, disappeared, and a few days afterward a shark was caught with his tobacco-box in its stomach. It was sent to his wife as an incontrovertible witness of his terrible end, and she mourned over it until he dropped in to see her the other day. He had, declared, explained, and had lost his box overboard in getting into the boat to go ashore.

THE GENERAL'S FIRST NAME.

He Was Thrown General Hancock That It Was Hiram Ulysses.

A New Haven (Conn.) special says: E. D. Bassett, who, as a private citizen, was appointed Minister to Haiti, entered into the discussion of General Grant's Christian name. He wrote to a local paper that he had a letter from the late General O. E. Babcock, which gives a statement in conflict with declarations recently printed in New York journals. He says:

The occasion of General Babcock's letter came about in this way: I had a son born in Haiti July 7, 1872, who was named after General Grant. I had seen the allegations that the General's Christian name was Hiram Ulysses, and later on in the year, during the presidential canvass, I read at Port au Prince, in an American journal, Roscoe Conkling's New York speech, in which he was represented as calling the President "Ulysses Sidney Grant." The "Sidney" was probably a typographical error, but it occurred several times in the copy of the speech which I saw. Under the circumstances, when I came to the United States in the early winter of 1874, I brought the matter to the attention of General Babcock, who was then, and for several years had been, the President's private secretary and intimate personal friend. Following is the letter written in reply by General Babcock:

EXECUTIVE MANSION.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1874.
Dear Sir: In reply to your letter I would say that General Grant's Christian name was Hiram Ulysses. He was appointed to West Point by mistake of the honorable member of Congress as Ulysses S. Grant. This being a clerical error it was supposed it could be corrected at the academy, but it passed into the records as Ulysses S. Grant and finally into his commission, and has been from that time adopted both by his family and himself. The gentleman appointing him confounded the name of a younger brother with his, the middle name of the younger brother being Simpson.

I have read the above to the President, and he says it is correct. With kind regards, I am very truly yours,
O. E. Babcock.

Mr. Bassett adds: "The fact of General Babcock's explicit declaration that President Grant had pronounced the statements in the above letter correct may be of interest in the discussion."

IN THE JAWS OF DEATH.

The Remarkable Rescue of a Little Boy from Drowning in Baltimore.

An exciting incident of Monday's storm and flood in Baltimore is thus described by the *Sun*:

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the seven-year-old son of Mr. William McSweeney, of Front and Centre streets, while playing about Jones's falls at Centre-Street bridge, fell overboard. The rescue was effected by the heavy rain, which was very high and the current was running strong. The little fellow was whirled away on the tide, tumbling over in the disturbed waters. In a moment he was at Bath-Street bridge, carried along swiftly by the torrent. Then to Hillen street he was swept, where a number of people, drawn by the wild gesticulations of those on the bridges above, saw him pass down. Among them was Thomas Lally, a young man living in the neighborhood. He saw the boy just as he passed under Bath-Street bridge, and, running down a ten-foot alley which ran into the falls thirty yards north of Gay street. Thus, short of breath after his hard run, he jumped on the retaining wall, and, without hesitation, he took off his coat and shirt, and he leaped into the water to save the boy, who was being rapidly carried down the stream. Swimming out he caught the little fellow in time and brought him back to the east wall. Here, just at Gay-Street bridge, a large iron pipe, the outlet for a sewer, jets out beyond the wall, and to this Lally, with his inanimate burden, clung. Rain had not fallen for some minutes before, and the water was from the water. Lally thrust the little fellow into it and crawled in afterwards himself amidst hurrahs from the crowds on Gay and Allen-Street bridges. The boy, as soon as he was gotten ashore, was rolled and other remedies applied. In a short time he was brought to consciousness and out of danger. To the swift current of the stream, which kept him afloat, he owed his life, and to Lally's judgment and pluck, he owes his life. In all he was carried nearly a quarter of a mile along the falls.

LOST A BAGFUL OF DIAMONDS.

Miss Harrison Takes Her Jewelry Travelling, and Comes Back Without It.

Miss Nellie Harrison, of West Thirty-first street, New York, is looking for \$18,000 worth of jewelry which she says left her possession about 8:30 o'clock on Friday night. She has offered a reward of \$3,000, and no questions asked, to any person who will recover the missing property and return it to her. It has been her custom to go to Boston once a month to collect the rents of four houses which she owns there. She started for Boston on Thursday with her jewelry scattered about her person. She left Boston at the 4:30 o'clock train on Friday afternoon with the jewelry in a little alligator-skin satchel, which had the initials "N. H." on it. She threw the satchel beside her on the street and thought no more about it. When the train reached New Haven, Miss Harrison left her seat for a few minutes. When the train reached the Grand Central depot she could not find the satchel. Among the jewelry was a large solitaire bracelet containing an eight-carat diamond. Besides this, there were two pairs of cluster-diamond bracelets, a cluster-diamond locket, and a watch with the name of Nellie Harrison in the case with diamonds. Miss Harrison thinks that some person followed her from the depot, and that the train rumbled into the Grand Central depot for the purpose of robbing her. The Twenty-ninth-street police are trying to find the diamonds.

A Dog Takes One Man and Captures Another with His Teeth.

(Rochester Democrat.)

A lively little episode occurred on Monday night yesterday, which, for a time, made things interesting to people in the immediate neighborhood. Charles Bachmann is the name of a German who keeps a saloon and grocery on Moulton street, near the Central Hudson railway. About noon yesterday two suspicious-looking characters entered his place and called for a quart of beer. Mr. Bachmann keeps his beer in the cellar and has to go down there to draw it. While he was in the cellar the men proceeded to take a quantity of money, etc., from the show-case, and ran. Mr. Bachmann noticed the condition of affairs, and going to the door saw the men running down the street. He called his big Newfoundland and pointed out the fugitives. The dog undertook matters and started. Within two minutes one man was up a tree and the other against a

fence with the dog's teeth in a necessary part of his costume. Officers Schwartz and Ries, who live near by, were sent for, and marched their prisoners to the police station. All the jewelry was recovered. The men, whose real names are George and Benjamin Sherman, are believed to be members of a gang who have infested the vicinity of Ames street considerably of late, breaking into freight-cars, stoning trains, and doing other acts of lawlessness. Detectives Kavanaugh and Scott, who have been looking after them, arrested some fellow by the name of Eckman, some distance away, about the same time.

Wise on Riddleberger.

(Alexandria Gazette.)

General Mahone's candidate for Governor, when asked if Senator Riddleberger was supporting him, replied: "I don't know. His present inactivity will not matter much." It seems from this that the candidate doesn't put a much higher value upon the Senator's influence than his "master" did last winter, and that he at least doesn't have much faith in the effectiveness of osculation as a political measure.

DEATHS.

BROWN.—Died, July 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., at her home, near 1100, in Goodland county, Va. Mrs. MARY BROWN, wife of Dr. James A. Brown, and daughter of the late Miles Gray, of Richmond, aged sixty years.

BRUCE.—Died, at Monrovia, Charlotte county, Va., on Friday, July 31, at 10 A. M. MORRISON BRUCE, daughter of W. B. Bruce; aged twenty-six years.

BURNETT.—Died, at this residence, in this city, August 4, 1885, at 9:30 o'clock P. M. JOHN H. BURNETT, aged one year. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon from the Grace-Street Baptist church.

OLIVER.—Died, August 4, at four minutes past 10 o'clock P. M. JAMES F. OLIVER, aged fifty-six years.

DEAR.—Died, Tuesday, August 4, 1885, at 10:30 o'clock P. M. DEAR, wife of Dr. James A. Dear, and daughter of the late Miles Gray, of Richmond, aged sixty years.

RANKIN.—Died, Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock, WILLIE, aged three years. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon from the Grace-Street Baptist church.

WILKINSON.—Died, Tuesday, August 4, 1885, at 10:30 o'clock P. M. WILKINSON, wife of Dr. James A. Wilkinson, and daughter of the late Miles Gray, of Richmond, aged sixty years.

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WILKINSON.—Died, Tuesday, August 4, 1885, at 10:30 o'clock P. M. WILKINSON, wife of Dr. James A. Wilkinson, and daughter